

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5114. 號七廿一九年九月廿八日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

日四十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HEEDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. H. O. SAMUEL, DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monseigneur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEK & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & CO., SWATOW, CAMPBELL & CO., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FOOCHEW, HEDGES & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta, 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 27th, 1879.

FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, "Un Ballo in Maschera," BY THE WHOLE COMPANY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29th, 1879.

BY A GENERAL REQUEST, "Ernani."

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Signor CAGLI has the honour to announce to the Public that he has received by the O. & O. Steamship *Belgic*, a SQUARE PIANOFORTE, expressly made by J. & C. FISCHER, of San Francisco, for his Company, which is equal to an ORCHESTRA.

A Subscription List is now open at Messrs KELLY and WALSH's for the Four remaining Operas of the Season at the following Rates:—

Dress Circle, £7.
Family Ticket, Dress Circle, £20.
Stalls, £6.
Family Ticket, Stalls, £15.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

no80

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, In Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE BOEDERER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

awarded the

Gold MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX.

Quarts, £17 per Case of 1 dozen.

Pints, £18, " 2 doz.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

no80

For Sale.

GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY & VICINITY.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRAPERY.

O WING to the great depression in Scotland caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, the well-known firm of Messrs DARCY, MACDONALD, and STEWART, of Glasgow and Manchester, being bankrupt, Messrs McDermott, Cass & Co., Official Assignees, are now disposing of by Private Sale a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firm, consisting of:

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS, ENGLISH MELTONS BEAVERS,

Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots, French Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, WELSH FLANNEL, LADIES' KID BOOTS AND SLIPPERS, To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the Public, at the following

LOW PRICES, viz.:—
1,670 Bales of ENGLISH PRINTS, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.
1,930 Bales of ENGLISH CALICOES, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.
850 Bales of WELSH FLANNEL, which will be offered from..... 15 cents per yard.
400 Trunks BEST KID BOOTS..... \$2.00 per pair.
300 Trunks KID SLIPPERS..... 50 cents per pair.
150,000 Yards ENGLISH TICING..... 10 cents per yard.
1,020 Bales REGATTA SHIRTING..... 10 cents per yard.

N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLEY SHAWLS of the LATEST DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES, which will be offered at a Great Sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS; also, IRISH POPLIN DRESS PATTERNS, manufactured by the celebrated PRIM BROTHERS, of Dublin.

800,000 RENNTANS OF ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS, IN BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, AND OTHER COLOURS.

Meltons, Beavers, Tweeds, Cheviots, Cashmeres, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Private Families, at considerably BELOW MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will offer for inspection and sale portions of the above Goods, and from the low prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. ONE PRICE charged, from which NO ABATEMENT will be made.

ADDRESS 42, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opposite Messrs. Birley and Co.'s.

BUCHANAN PEARSON & CO., Agents.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr JOHN MACGREGOR to sign our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

M R HEINRICH EBELL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED from that date.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.
Hoikow, November 15th, 1879.

NOTICE.

OUR Business will in future be carried on under the firm or style of HERTON & CO. Mr LOUIS JÜDELL is authorized to sign the firm's name.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.
Hoikow, Pakhol and Haiphong.
November 15th, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to sign our Firm.
REISS & CO.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Hongkong, October 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 50, Queen's Road CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

See 80

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

See 80

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.</p

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, 26th Nov.

THE CAPE.

Advices from Natal report that General Wolseley storms Secocoen's stronghold and that affairs in the Transvaal are less threatening.

A crowded meeting has been held at Durban to protest against the conduct of General. Home-rulers were present.

REGATTA PROSPECTS.

As the time for the Annual Regatta is fast approaching it may interest our readers to have some news of the various crews and their doings.

The Scratch Fours were drawn some three weeks ago, and after a few changes may be considered to be made up definitely.

Syloph. Letta.
G. R. Wingrove (bow) W. D. Danman (bow).
L. Young, 27th Regt. J. Goodrich, 27th Regt.
H. Murphy, R.A. H. A. Ritchie
L. Friend, R.E. (stroke) E. L. Woodin (stroke).*Victoria.* Thistle.
F. Sanders, 27th Regt. J. Bennett, 27th Regt.
(bow) (bow)
M. Falconer R. Blaize
J. Lindsay W. Sampson
J. Coker, R.A. (stroke) A. K. Travers (stroke).These crews have been daily practising between Kellett's Island and the Boat-house for many days past, and are beginning to show signs of getting together. Of all the crews the prettiest to look at is the stroke of the *Syloph*. He has more notion of the ever-necessary "catch," and does not sit his oar in his lap after every stroke. The veteran stroke of the *Leida* is rowing strong and well, as is also his bow, who, by the bye, we fancy for the "Ladies' Purse." The strokes of both the other boats are young, powerful men with all the physique of first class oarsmen. If Mr. Coker would sit up better, and Mr. Travers row his stroke well home to his chest, both would add considerably to the improvement of their respective crews. Of the remainder of the crews many are new to aquatics, and so one cannot expect much "form" from them at present. If Mr. Murphy could once arrive at the knack of putting his great strength out to the best advantage, and remember that legs and back are far stronger than arms, he would diminish considerably the chance of being a passenger after half the course is over. Mr. Bennett is painstaking and has much improved lately, and we expect to see him still more so when he comes to the post.

The best race of the Regatta promises to be the one for the "International Cup." There are but two entries; and we can but express surprise that the Tartan (which has so often won this event) has no representative this year.

English Crew. Irish Crew.
L. Friend, R.E. (bow) J. Bennett, 27th Regt.
H. A. Ritchie (bow)
J. A. Coker, R.A. H. Murphy, R.N.
E. L. Woodin (stroke) G. W. Holliday
A. K. Travers (stroke)It will be seen that the English crew contain three of last year's victorious crews and three out of the four strokes of the Scratch Crews. This must give them a large bid for public favour. Moreover they possess in the *Leida* (a new craft recently made under Mr. Woodin's direction) the fastest boat in Hongkong. She is somewhat hard to sit, as No. 2 found the other evening. Woodin and Coker are good and powerful; Friend, if not as strong, neat, and will not roll the boat; but if he sometimes we fancy we have seen him Stroke must look to his No. 2.

In the other boat there is undoubtedly great strength. The three after oars are all hard and powerful. Unfortunately Mr. Murphy has been indisposed lately, and so the crew had to find a substitute in their row. Mr. Holliday is rowing well; his outer elbow is somewhat refractory, but he swings square and gets his work on at the right time. No. 2 should improve in the manner suggested, the "English" will have to do they know to score another victory this year.

The crews are not yet rowing a race stroke; in another ten days we shall be able to decide better the chances of the rivals.

We do not know what men of what boats will enter, but the ever-triumphant "Egeria" bid fair to maintain their fame of "Egeria semper vixtria."

The Gunners are indefatigable in their endeavours to form a crew. The mate is very good, but a vicious style has possession of them, and it will take great pains to stamp out the evil. It is a pity that one of their officers does not take them now and again, and try to instil a bucketful of principles into them.

BARTRETT in Hongkong will be glad to learn that Lodge "Zetland" in the Ke No. 508, has presented a handsome P. Jewel (from Kenning) to W. Bro. J. Osborne, (Quarter Master Sergeant of 23rd) as a slight token of friendship. Osborne was W. M. of "United Service Lodge, Hongkong, and Assistant Director Ceremonies to the District Grand Lodge there.—*Street News.*

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the
following FIRST-CLASS
S T O R E S, &c.
Ex "OCEANIC,"
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
And Other Late Arrivals.

Fine California BUTTER in Rolls.
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
Fine Apple CHEESE.
Limburg CHEESE.
Sap Sage CHEESE.
Prime Gilroy CHEESE.
Fine Eastern HAMS.
Fine Eastern BACON.
Prime Smoked SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Boston MACKEREL.
SALMON BELLYES.
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
Pickle OX-TONGUES.
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
Finest CAVIAR and SARDELLES.
Fresh APPLES.
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
HICKORY NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PE NUTS.
COMY HONEY in Frames.
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
Brougham's TURKEY & TONGUE.
Do. LUNCH TONGUE.
Do. Compressed HAM.
L. MCNEIL & LIBBY's Compressed HAM.
L. MCNEIL & LIBBY's Corned BEEF.
L. MCNEIL & LIBBY's Compressed TONGUE.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
Assorted Devilled MEATS.
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYSTERS CRACKERS.
WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.

OATMEAL in Casks.
Fresh CORNMEAL.
Cracked WHEAT.
BUCK WHEAT.
RYE FLOUR.
HOMINY.

CUTTING's Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.

CUTTING's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
Do. Pickled LIMES.
Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.
Do. ASPARAGUS.
Do. Ass't Corined VEGETABLES.
Do. Assorted PICKLES.
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
Split PEAS.
MESS' PORK and BEEF.
BORDEN's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
do. do. do.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULBOW'S Assorted German SAUSAGES.
Do. Do. VEGETABLES.
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS' Celebrated Family STORES.
Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.
Truffled SAUSAGES.
Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES.
Pork SAUSAGES. SAVOLEYS.
SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).
HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.
Kippered HERRINGS. BLOATERS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! The Latest and most Popular NOVELS, By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.

DICTIONARIES, &c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress of India."

TOBACCOOS.

Specially Selected CIGARS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princess CHEROOTS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Princess CIGARS.
Aroceros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.
Choice No. 3 Melting CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.
Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.
Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.
SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
Cox's DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.
CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"OXUS,"
Commandant KAPAFEL, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 28th Inst., at Daylight.
G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 27, 1879. no28

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Commandant GUIBERT, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 28th Inst., at Noon.
G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 27, 1879. no28

FOR SINGAPORE.

The Steamship
"PATTERDALE,"
Capt. BENTLEY, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 3rd Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
"GLENNALLOCH,"
Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANTZSE.)

The Steamship
"GLENORCHY,"
Captain HOGG, will be despatched on or about the 3rd Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"BOWEN" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, November 27, 1879. del13

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. MILLICAN.—Vogel & Co.
OBORON, German barque, Captain S. S. SCHNIDT.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
EBENZER, British barkentine, Captain J. MILNE.—Melchers & Co.
PALMA, German barque, Capt. Bingo.—Melchers & Co.
HONGKONG, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl OOM.—Wieler & Co.
YORKTOWN, American ship, Capt. J. F. MURPHY.—Order.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 26, Amoy, British steamer, 814, G. H. DREWES, Shanghai Nov. 23, General SIEMSEN & CO.

Nov. 26, Volga, French steamer, 1000, Guirand, Yokohama Nov. 20, Mails and General MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 27, Yangtze, British steamer, from Canton.

Nov. 27, Claverhouse, British barque, 387, B. W. PARSONS, Yokohama Nov. 7, Keroine.—CAPTAIN.

Nov. 27, Auguste Reimers, German schooner, 207, Athorsten, Chefoo Nov. 3, China.—CHINESE.

Nov. 27, Yorktown, American ship, 1938, J. F. MURPHY, Cardiff July 27, Coal ORDER.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26, Danube, for Bangkok.
27, Oboron, for Whampoa.
27, Hsia-shin, for Holow & Haiphong.
27, Hainan, for Holow.
27, Tejo, Portuguese g. b., for Macao.
27, Amoy, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Miriam, for Illoilo.

Electra, for Amoy.
Auguste Reimers, for Whampoa.

Charlton, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Volga, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs Dubousquet, Taylor, Russell & 4 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr. Guillelvo; for Naples, Messrs Riccardi, de Cristoforo, Marusa, Graffi, Velini, Vigano, and Gerosa; for Marseilles, Mr. Dubousquet, Junr. and 2 children, Mr. Shumoski, H. E. and Mrs. Mori Arakuri and 2 children, Messrs Iku.

taro Shimidzu, Ddiao Shindo; Kinnodjo Momme, Tanenori Shimata, Tetsuyro Nishikawa, Kevanichi Kubota, Sasa-i, Pouset, W. Cotter, Aishibiki Mori, Buhasio Yamashaki, and Hissjao Miyakawa.

Per Amoy, from Shanghai, Messrs R. Holmes and M. E. Evans, and 87 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Denube, for Bangkok, 59 Chinese.

Per Hae-shin, for Holow, 150 Chinese.

Per Hainan, for Holow, 9 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Amoy reports: Left Shanghai on the 23rd, arrived in Hongkong on the 26th Inst.; from Shanghai to Pili-ke-shan had moderate easterly winds and thick rainy weather, from Pili-ke-shan to the Lammons had a dead calm, thence to port had light variable winds and cloudy.

The British barque Cleverhouse reports:

Heavy gales from N.W. for 8 or 9 days, then N.E. gales until China coast reached;

then typhoon off Amoy, thence to port light airs and fine weather.

The German schooner Auguste Reimers reports: First part of passage very light northerly winds to Turnabout, where experienced a strong N.E. wind, thick and rainy weather; on the 23rd Nov. about 30 miles East of Breaker Point, experienced a very heavy gale, tremendous sea, the wind wore from N.E. to S.E. and South, ship labored fearfully, and shipped very heavy seas over.

The American ship Yorktown reports:

Severe typhoon off Pelew Isles, since then unsettled weather, southerly winds and low Barometer to within 200 miles off port.

On the 25th Nov. spoke the Primus from Cardiff bound for Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:

For YOKOHAMA.

Per S. Volga, To-morrow, the 28th inst. Registry closes at 11.15 a.m. Mail closes at 11.30 a.m. Paid Correspondence may then be posted on board the Packet.

For HIAGO, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI.

Per Takasago Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 28th inst.

For AMOY, TAMSHU, and TAIWAN.

Per Albatross, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 28th inst.

For SWATOW and AMOY.

Per Carisbrooke, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 29th inst.

For SAIGON.

Per Fernambuco, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

MAILED BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet Djemnah will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Saraspilla

No. 5114.—NOVEMBER 27, 1879.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The next AUSTRALIAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 4th prox., by the E. & A. steamer *Bowen*, which left Singapore on the 26th inst.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected here by the P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, four days late, through the breaking down of the Australia.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here on or about the 14th December by the P.M.S. City of Peking, which left San Francisco on the 16th Nov.

THE E. & A. steamer *Bowen*, with Australasian Mails left Singapore yesterday.

OWING to the crowded state of our columns with mail and other matter, the Police Intelligence and Marine Court stand over till to-morrow.

H. M. S. Foxhound, Commander W. H. G. Nowell, was inspected to-day by the Commodore. On Saturday next she proceeds to Singapore.

H. E. Senator J. José da Graca, the new Governor of Macao, with Senhora Graca and suite, left for that port to-day in the Portuguese gun-boat *Tigre*.

VAL Vose and Ira Brown arrived here this morning from Canton, where they have been well received in two entertainments given in that city. They proceed to Shanghai to-morrow.

By the charity of Signor Cagli, a charitable concert will be given at the Italian convent, Caine Road, on Saturday, 29th instant, by the Royal Italian Opera Company, for the benefit of the orphans of that institution.

We have received from the author, Eli T. Sheppard, LL.B., a pamphlet of 90 folios, on "Extra-Territoriality in Japan," being an enquiry with particular reference to the immunity of foreigners in Japan from the municipal laws of the Territory, by virtue of existing Treaty stipulations. We shall recur to the subject when we have carefully gone through this elaborate essay.

His Excellency A. Mori, the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St James, arrived here last evening in the M. M. steamer *Volga*, accompanied by his wife; and they are now guests at Government House. The Japanese Minister, who is now on his way to London, was the first representative of Japan to Washington, and was afterwards sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Peking, on the settlement of the Formosa difficulty.

A YACHT race over a harbour course is fixed for Saturday next, starting at 10 o'clock from the Coalsheds, Kowloon. The entries and stations are:

- 1.—Ariel.
- 2.—Naomi.
- 3.—Natal.
- 4.—Wave.

The course is from Coalsheds to mark off Cow-e-chow, back to the Channel Rocks, thence round *Mesanes*, back to Channel Rocks once more, and finish at *Mesanes*. First prize, \$40; second prize, \$10.

The Amended Excise (Opium) Ordinance is published in the Gazette of yesterday's date; as is also the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Bill, covering 36 pages. Attention is drawn to the regulation defining the districts where hawkers may "use or utter cries or make other noise; for the purpose of buying or selling their goods;" the districts excepted being "No. 5 District, Queen's Road, the Frays, Bonham Road, and the District to the south thereof." The appointment by the Secretary of State of Mr. Hugh McCallum, to be apothecary and analyst in the Colonial Surgeon's Department, is also notified.

H. E. Chung How, the Chinese Minister to the Russian Court, en route for Peking and arriving here yesterday by the M. M. steamer *Oxus*, landed here to-day at noon accompanied by his suite, and was received with a salute of 19 guns from the saluting battery, and a guard of honor furnished by the 27th Regiment along with the band and Regimental colors. His Excellency the Minister proceeded to Government House, where he will be the guest of the Governor to-night.

The Yokohama papers record the death of Capt. Smith of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, and state that "during the passage of the vessel from Hongkong Captain Smith was incapacitated from duty by the illness which has proved fatal." There was therefore no foundation, as we thought at the time, for the absurd rumours afloat here on receipt of the intelligence of his death. Mr. Consul Dohmen, with regard to the death of Mr. P. E. Pistorius on the 4th November, the day after leaving Hongkong, finds that "the cause of death was the bursting of an abscess on the liver."

SHORTLY before 1 o'clock this morning an Indian Police Sergeant, while patrolling in the neighbourhood of Bonham Strand West, observed a coolie lurking about in a suspicious manner. On meeting the policeman

he made off in a westerly direction followed by the Sergeant. On attempting to effect an arrest the Chinaman turned round upon his would-be captor and made an attack upon him, compelling the policeman to make use of the weapon provided for his self protection. He fired one chamber of his revolver, the bullet lodging in the left breast of the presumed thief. He was at once conveyed to the Hospital and received prompt attendance at the hands of Dr. Marques. At present there is no danger apprehended from the wound, and the case is progressing favorably. The man had a bundle of clothes in his possession, and no doubt the master will form the subject of investigation on his recovery and discharge from hospital into the custody of the police.

We (*Japan Gazette*) are very sorry to have to announce that Lady Parker died on the 13th instant. The sad news will have been anticipated by many of our community, as her ladyship's health had been failing for some time past, and there was every reason to fear that the last sudden relapse would prove fatal. We offer our sincere tribute of respect to Lady Parker's memory, remembering, as we do, her exemplary life, her kind heart, her sagacious mind, and, if the story could be told, her heroic courage and fortitude.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM EXPOSURE.
INQUEST.

The enquiry into the death of a female Chinese child, about twelve months old, held on Tuesday last, was resumed to-day before the Coroner, C. V. Creagh, Esq., and Messrs A. Levy, J. M. Hanlon, and A. O. de Guttieres, as a jury.

Mr. Marques made a *post mortem* examination of the body yesterday and found a number of vesicles on the abdomen and face, probably caused by some hot application. On opening the body the spleen was observed to be very large and the lungs much congested. He concluded that the child had suffered from ague, and that death was accelerated by exposure to cold. Exposure to a temperature of 70° Fahr. for a few hours would cause congestion of the lungs.

Efforts, it was proved by the police, had been made daily since the finding of the body to trace the parents but without success.

After an explanation by the Coroner of what constituted murder and what manslaughter, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against some person or persons unknown.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Thursday, Nov. 27th.

T. I. BOWLER ACQUITTED BY A MAJORITY.

T. I. Bowler was arraigned on a charge of having on the 9th October last attempted to commit an unnatural offence on one Chun Asow. Another count charged him with assaulting and beating the above-named Chinaman, on the same date, with intent to commit the said crime. The following gentlemen were the jury empanelled—Messrs W. H. Ray, A. M'Fer, H. M. Motha, L. Beyer, J. H. de Remedios, C. V. Smith, and F. H. Aranjee.

[Report continued from yesterday's issue.]

Mr. Haylar shortly after four o'clock began his address. They had now arrived at that stage of this painful case when it became his duty to lay before them the defence the prisoner had to make to this terrible charge. The charge, as the Attorney General had said, was one as serious as murder, if not more grave than some murders. It was one which most people would esteem as one bringing with it, if proved, almost endless dishonour, such was the feeling with which it was regarded amongst Christians. He had often entertained very serious doubts, and indeed now entertained doubt whether, in crimes of this kind, there was any benefit arising to the public from their being brought up and laid before the public in any Court. He understood that more than one of the leading nations on the Continent had come to the conclusion that the balance in favour of public morality was to relegate offences of this kind only to the social punishment which they were made to be the subject of criminal investigation. That seemed to him a salutary change in the law on the Continent, and, as far as his own feelings were concerned, he often thought it would be a good idea to introduce here, or amongst nations who did not entertain the same feeling towards the boy of deserting his service for this false charge being made against him. He had thought, if the one being withdrawn the other would go also, he would be doing no wrong, he thought, in that. The way in which he admitted before the Magistrate his after attempt to have the charge withdrawn showed that he did not believe he was doing anything wrong. He even knowing the charge was false did not wish to run the risk of casting a fearful stigma upon him by being publicly brought forward. He asked the jury not to impute guilt to him on account of what he had then, thoughtlessly, no doubt, done, believing this a trick to extort money from him, but to interpret it more generously and mercifully and believe that the boy did to maintain his respectability which would be soiled even by the mention of his name in connection with such a beastly charge. The question might be occurring to some of their minds, what was the object of this charge? There, he must confess, he was not in a position to supply evidence. They could only judge of it from what had occurred in this Court, and it seemed to him, if they believed the evidence of Mr. Seth, it was tolerably obvious the woman, Fuy Yow for some reason or other, was at the bottom of the charge. Why, otherwise, did they find her prompting the man and taking the active part she had taken in the matter? He had no doubt his learned friend would put it, and quite properly too (indeed he had put everything before the Jury most fairly for the prisoner), where was the opportunity for communication with the woman; the boy left Bowler's house at half past five, and he was in the Police office with his charge at 10 minutes to 9 o'clock. Then

what was the woman's object? As to that he could give them no light. He could only follow the line of the prisoner himself, who said that for various reasons, because he had torn down placards about these slaves who had been lost, had been instrumental in putting down some Chinese evils in which probably they were interested, the Chinese of a certain class were always trying to circumvent him, bring him to grief, and annoy him. Mixing himself up as Bowler had done among so many Chinese affairs, it was hardly possible to escape. Then again they might say that the boy would hardly go this tremendous length for that purpose, but he thought it probable, as he already said, that the boy did not know the extreme gravity of the charge he made, nor the utter depth of dishonor it brought on a European against whom it was brought. They had to test his story by the light of the inconsistencies and contradictions it contained. They would have the benefit before coming to a verdict of His Lordship's summing up, in which he would explain the law on the different points involved and would read over the evidence as it stood on his notes, with those circumstances thereon which His Lordship's sense of Justice and Mercy towards this poor unfortunate man would dictate. His appeal had been rather to their reason on the facts of the case. He hardly liked to put it in the way that if they had any reasonable doubt they would give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but he asked them more—to remember that this was the story of one man, and that man belonging to a certain class, against another man whose position in the world they would also bear in mind and to consider the very serious nature of the charge as grave or graver than that of murder; but he asked far more than that; he asked them to say that he left the Court fully free from any stain upon his character, to say that the charges of indulging in those filthy acts and beastly habits of which he had been accused were completely untrue, for the man who lives with such a stigma as they formed on his character was to become an outcast from all respectable society, a social pariah. No imprisonment, no punishment, that could be imposed on it would carry with it such despair as that which his social isolation for ever would cause. He could not hope to obtain a living, his career would be blasted. He reminded them of the very great responsibility that rested with them, in believing the obscure and improbable and unsupported story of such a man as the first witness. He asked the jury not to find Mr. Bowler innocent of the charge brought against him, but to send him forth to the world under such a finding that no man would hereafter be able to cast a stone at him on account of this false charge having been made.

Mr. Haylar said he had to call certain evidence.

His Lordship: Do you think it necessary? The Attorney General will then have his reply.

Mr. Haylar, on reconsideration, said he would call no witnesses.

His Lordship: Then, do I go on to sum up now, gentlemen?

The Acting Attorney General said he desired to call attention to a few points very briefly. He believed he had the right to reply. He would not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

The Chief Justice (with great warmth of manner): (h, take fifteen hours, Mr. Attorney. Take fifteen hours. You have the right of reply.)

The Acting Attorney General said his object was to brush away a number of clouds which seemed to have arisen where he believed, none should exist. They had got practically three defense put forward here. The first was that the boy absconded with the \$1.20 (\$1 advance of wages and 20 cents entrusted to him to make purchases) and that in order to cover himself should any charge be made on account of this, this wicked and malicious charge at all. The truth about the dollar—that it was given as an advance in the East Street house and not at Bowler's house at night—was kept back from the jury. Those who combined to keep back the truth could combine to trump up a false story. After dealing in detail with the statement sworn to by Mr. Seth and Li Sung Mi, as compared with that sworn to by the first witness and the woman, if they believed the woman was not the witness of truth on those points could they believe her about the offer of the \$10. God forbid that he should deal harshly with any woman or take away the character of an honest man; but they were there to deal with this matter in no sentimental way, because he was prepared to show that this woman was not living the life she represented; she was a loose woman, leading a loose life and although he could not prove she had been living with Ahoy, he could prove she had been living with another man during the absence of her husband. Coming to the conduct of Mr. Bowler himself that day, his conduct was easily understood if they thought for a moment what man with any honour in him would not shrink from any such charge as this being even publicly made against him. Bowler knew at the time of no other reason than his having made the charge against this offence as is entailed by Christian nations, and who therefore might be apt to bring a charge of this kind against a foreigner not knowing the exactness of depth of infamy which it entailed and the criminal punishment it brought as its consequence. In making these remarks he was not going out of his way, because he thought they would see the importance of what he had said, if they were able to come to the conclusion to which he asked them to come, of absolving the prisoner from the charge under which he stood and letting him leave the court without discolour, as in *tofo* a man whose innocence had been proved and not merely one whose guilt had not been proved. The Attorney General had pointed out in opening the case that this charge was very easy to make and very difficult to disprove. A man who was going to attempt to commit an offence like this or who really did commit it was not likely to do so before witnesses, and a man who was to lay a false charge of such an attempt was not likely to select a time as the alleged time of the offence when witnesses were present. The difficulty of making out a false charge was greatly increased the more witnesses there were who had been tampered with, as the defence had the right then to cross-examine more than one witness claiming to have been a spectator of the circumstances alleged and of hearing different accounts of the same transaction. But in a case of this kind the details were so simple that any person of ordinary intelligence could master them or manufacture them and, if of ordinary memory, could retain them sufficiently to repeat them in precisely the same form here as at the police court. He had therefore, he must

be the first occasion. The complaint made had been the subject of gossip among the clerks, &c., and had been spread about, and this excited the woman and others. If the relations between the woman and Ahoy were as suggested it was reasonable that the woman would be noisy or angry over it. That fact quite explained all that she had got to do with the case. His learned friend had spoken truly as to our ignorance of the working of the mind of a Chinaman; we only got glimpses of it now and again. And of this he asked the jury to have recollection when they dealt with the conduct of the boy. Had he had the blood of Western civilisation in his veins, he might have grappled with and fought the man suggesting such a thing to him; but his question in Court was "Would you have me strike my master?" I cannot strike my master. He knew he was strong enough to resist any attempt to force him; as he did resist renewed attempts. He gave them very good reason for not running away: he might have been called a thief. As to his "inconsistency" in taking the \$1, why, whenever he heard of a Chinaman refusing money. That was, he would argue, an apology for the rudeness of the beastly suggestion his master had made him, and he had pocketed it, no doubt satisfied that there would be no more of this. But the assault with intent which was charged did not take place till many hours after this, after it he would not lie down on the bed; the assault really took place in the morning, and by the time he left the house to go straight to the police station, his mind was engaged on something else than the \$1 note. Had this been a trumped-up case they would have been careful to retain the number of the note, the boy reading and writing English; but no. When he put the note into his hand in this Court he said, "I don't know if that was it. It was a new note." In concluding the Attorney General said, with regard to what had fallen from his learned friend, that he thought it would be a very queer state of things were an offence such as this not to be punished by the criminal law. An improvement might be made by hearing such cases with closed doors; but he hoped the time would never come in this land when there would not be punishment for such an offence. He had been careful to do nothing during this case to obstruct the fair trial of the prisoner at the bar; he desired to unduly press no point; he was not there to press for a conviction. His duty was to see justice done between man and man; indifferently alike whether the man was a Chinese or an Englishman, and that clear full justice that we all expect to find in a British Court of Law. No institution stands higher in the United Kingdom than the administration of Justice, and he happened to know that the administration of Justice in this Colony was the admiration of the whole of the Canton province. And therefore he asked them with the whole evidence of the trial before them, as honest conscientious, sensible, true men, not to flinch from their duty because the prisoner charged happened to be a fellow countryman of their own. The prisoner had as able a defence as could be made, the whole case had been gone into very closely and no holes had been picked in the story of the night's proceedings. If they held Mr. Bowler to be innocent, they must believe that Ahoy wickedly and maliciously laid this false charge to cover his desolation of 20 (or \$1.20), or that he did it at the instigation of some enemy of Mr. Bowler, or that he did it to get away from a place where he was lonely because there were no other servants. He asked the jury to say whether he was guilty of any of all of these; they having seen his demeanour in the witness box, would be able to judge. The fact that Bowler chose the man himself, took him off with him on the evening of the 9th, and that the offence was alleged to have been committed on the morning of the 10th, shows plainly the absence of any possibility of previous concert. As to what had been said about premeditation he wished to say that he never suggested anything of the kind. With regard to the alleged inaccuracies of the account of the woman and the boy as to what took place at Mr. Seth's office, he pointed out how Mr. Seth himself had been entirely mistaken as to two or three important facts of that day and had been recalled at his own request to correct them, after consulting with another person and looking up the official file. In conclusion he said he had tried to deal with the case as dispassionately as he could, and he must confess he would be sorry to see the man convicted. If they could in their consciences say he was not guilty, nobody would be more rejoiced than the gentleman now addressing them; but if they believed from the evidence laid before them that he was guilty, it was their duty to the State under whose protection they now were that they should fearlessly say this man was guilty, so that he might be punished according to law. Had this been a got-up case by any guild of Chinese against this man he had no doubt there would be no previous case of a similar nature, but he was unable to meet the facts, but because he knew that a certain amount of discredit and dis honour always attach to a man who has been so charged, even though he may secure the verdict of the jury in his favour. That such should be the case was no doubt a great misfortune, but we could not alter it. He agreed with the Counsel for the prisoner that it was very probable the boy did not know the gravity of the offence, with which he charged the prisoner, for with regard to this offence—such was the view of China on it—the law there was as perfect as Mr. Haylar could wish. There was no law in China against it. He hoped that perfection would never be imitated in this country. The Chief Justice then read through the whole of his evidence with comments, and dismissed the jury to consider their verdict, again pressing strongly on them and instructing them that the sole point they had to decide was whether the perjury laid before them was the truth. He hoped that perfection would never be imitated in this country. The Chief Justice then read through the whole of his evidence with comments, and dismissed the jury to consider their verdict, again pressing strongly on them and instructing them that the sole point they had to decide was whether the perjury laid before them was the truth. The Chief Justice asked whether the Jury were agreed already; or whether they would prefer to hear him.

The Jury consulting, Mr. Ray, as foreman said they were prepared to hear the whole case out "to the bitter end." His Lordship the Chief Justice, in proceeding to sum up, said this extraordinary case had been accompanied by extraordinary circumstances, circumstances entirely unprecedented in that court. Never before had he seen an attempt to try by juries the fitness of a juror challenged by the prisoner. Never before had he heard two juries of the same character peremptorily challenged by the Counsel for the Prosecution, the Attorney General. The prisoner lost by that the presence on the jury of two men that whom, he was compelled to say, there were no more intelligent or able men, or disinterested men in this colony or in the world. He reiterated what the Counsel had said as to the nature of the offence charged, referred to the terms of its description in the indictment, and described it as an "internal" crime; which he would have expressed in shorter English if his position here allowed him to do so. He read the details of several cases of rape, which as the Attorney General had properly said were analogous to cases of this kind, in which, when the evidence appeared of the strongest possible nature, facts had been brought to light which showed the man charged was physically incapable of having committed the offence at the time charged. He quoted from Taylor on Evidence as to the reception of evidence

in a case like this, pointing out that if two persons (in this case interested persons) differed in their sworn testimony as to facts the correct version of which must be known to both of them, and several of their statements, say three or four, some of them the leading statements in their account of what transpired were described as false by an independent witness, he would not believe them on their oath with regard to other matters even if incapable of disproof. As to the character of the boy he referred to the evidence of Dr. Ayres. The whole point the jury had to decide was whether the woman and this boy were the witnesses of truth. If they were, then, Mr. Seth was not to be believed on his oath, for he swore that several of their statements as to what took place in his office were false. The Interpreter, Li Hong Mi, was in the same position. The jurors must decide between the two versions, one that of the woman and the other that of Mr. Seth and Li Hong Mi. On one side of the other there was perjury. There was no middle course. And if they believed that the first witness and the woman were perjured on those points where they had independent evidence to prove it, they were to believe they were perjured on all points whether they had independent testimony besides theirs or not. That was the whole issue for the jury. There had been lying throughout this case thick and threefold; no lying had ever been more determined. It was for the jury to say on which side the lying lay and give their verdict accordingly. With regard to the offer of the prisoner to withdraw his charge against the boy on condition that he withdrew this grave charge against him, he could quite understand that the prisoner had done as many men in the event of a charge like this would have done. If he could stop it at that point the scandal would be stopped, and as had been said a certain amount of discreditable clinging to a man who had such a charge made against him. It was no proof of his guilt that he was willing to withdraw the plaint for desertion of service, which caused as he believed at the moment this false charge against him if that fell to the ground by the same blow. But the charge standing Mr. Bowler wrote out at once with his own hand a charge against this woman and Ahoy for conspiring to extort money from him on a threat to charge him with this unnatural offence. He instances several cases where such nefarious practices had come to light in England. He knew personally a case where a vile attorney under threat of making a vile charge against a lady amongst the nobility and peers of the highest Society had obtained no less than \$10,000 a year after year. The lady's husband would have faced the Court and exposed him but his wife though innocent could not be brought to face the ordeal, and that eminent man, one of the best men in his walk of life, worried out by this discreditable conduct had to retire from his position, leaving ungratified the highest honours in the hands of his native country to give—honours which were for him certain, and, there was every reason to believe, near. There had been no previous case of this kind brought to light here where extortion under a threat of making a false charge had been charged; but how long our respectability would preserve us free from a vile crime so common in England it is difficult to say. But it might be said, if Bowler was so courageous in the morning what becomes of all his bravery by afternoon. He believed that like many another man's it oozed out at the ends of his fingers and that he had made this farce not under any idea he was doing such wrong, not because he was unable to meet the facts, but because he knew that a certain amount of discredit and dis

Mails.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP,
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THIS S. S. TAKASAGO MARU, Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th Inst., at Day-light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 28th.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
,, YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI... Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 6, Queen's Road CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 17, 1879. no23

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 6th December at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de8

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MAHE, ST.
DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

NON SATURDAY, the 29th November, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DJEMNAH, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 28th November, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. no29

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 23rd December, Parcels Package will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December; PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de8

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 6th December at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de8

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. OXUS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee, before 2 p.m., To-DAY, the 26th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de8

NOTICE.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship BELGIC are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at Wan-chai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAKASAGO MARU," FROM
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 25th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Amazon.

SP, Order, 111 bags Sharp Stones, from
Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE PAMPERO, FROM
ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex City of Tokio, from San Francisco,
Addressed:

F. C. Moore, 1 cased Pianoforte.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEE of the undermentioned

Cargo is requested to send in his Bill of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery.

This package has been landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex City of Tokio, from San Francisco,
Addressed:

F. C. Moore, 1 cased Pianoforte.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are: 460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 ft.; Spring Tides, 24 ft. Office, 20, Praya CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 4oc80

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE Lot No. 65, Praya, Wan-chai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE Lot No. 65, Praya, Wan-chai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

TO LET.

SIXE ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON Roads, GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

TO LET.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON Roads, GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del